


Argentina

Emissions	Climate Commitment Status
<p>0.8% of global emissions¹</p>  <p>Agriculture = 119.5 MtCO₂eq in 2012² or 35% of total emissions excluding LULUCF ↑ +9% since 1990</p> <p>90.5 MtCO₂eq LULUCF emissions in 2012³</p> <p>Net source of emissions</p>	<p>NDC update submitted⁴ ✓</p> <p>LTS not yet submitted ✗</p> <p>CAT rating⁵ HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT</p> <p>Net zero commitment: Net zero emissions by 2050 (Climate Ambition Summit); Net zero CO₂ by 2050 (unsubmitted long-term strategy); Carbon neutral development by 2050 (Source: Second NDC)</p> <p>Net zero details:</p> <p>Date: 2050</p> <p>Legal status: In policy document</p> <p>Gases covered: Uncertain</p> <p>Credits allowed: Uncertain</p>

How action-oriented are the NDCs in the food and land sector?

Criteria	NDC Assessment
<p>Specific policy priorities or actions for agriculture and food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture is mentioned throughout the NDC, with a dedicated Agriculture, Livestock and Forests section under the description of Argentina's national context, the description of Argentina's 2030 vision and a table on priority lines for mitigation Food processing is highlighted as the main internal economic sector, with agriculture also being important Strong focus on the use of new technologies and the diversification of systems and productive practices to increase yields of livestock and agriculture production, without significant expansion of the effective land area cultivated; development of public policy instruments to generate incentives for innovative agricultural intensification, new technologies and practices Food security is stated as one of the 15 principles on which the NDC is based, that guide the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluating of all national adaptation and mitigation actions Focus on the sustainable management of agroecosystems Sustainable strengthening of the fishery subsector by 2030 mentioned Crop rotation, conservation of productive lands and territorial planning are noted as three priority axes Includes the submission of the Second Adaptation Communication, stating that the development of fire, flood and drought prevention for agriculture, livestock and forestry will be strengthened by 2030 Vulnerabilities and adverse impacts of climate change on different regions are detailed, including an increase in agricultural pests and soil erosion, affecting agricultural-livestock productive activities 	<p>▲ ▲</p> <p>High: NDC provides indications of specific orientations pursued by the Party in different agricultural and food sub-sectors</p>
<p>Specific policy priorities or actions for LULUCF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests are mentioned throughout the NDC, including a section on Agriculture, Livestock and Forests in the section on Argentina's 2030 vision, and through a list of priority lines for mitigation. Aim to have an integrated forestry sector, endowed with adequate industrial development that contributes to the growth of regional economies and contributes to the mitigation potential from forestry The NDC envisions that by 2030, ecosystem protection policies will have been enhanced (forests, wetlands, oceans, among others), deforestation will have been drastically reduced and cultivated forests will have been boosted; the area of forest plantations will be increased by 2030 References to land-use planning activities across the country and emissions from the forestry and other land use subsector Aim to build capacity for the sustainable management and preservation of forests based on a social inclusion approach. Implementation of planning and monitoring policies is outlined Law No. 26,331 on Minimum Budgets for Environmental Protection of the Native Forests in place to substantially reduce the deforestation rate Afforestation, sustainable forest management and fire prevention are noted as three priority axes requiring high capacity building and/or financing needs On adaptation, NDC mentions the impact of climate change on forests and the deepening of fire and flood prevention measures by 2030 Promotion of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for the protection of ecosystems with significant carbon content, for carbon absorption and storage capacity; ecosystem-based adaptation is stated as one of the 15 principles on which the NDC is based, that guide the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluating of all national adaptation and mitigation actions The NDC describes a specific policy tied to actions and priorities in the sector, but no further information is provided on detailed targets 	<p>▲ ▲</p> <p>High: NDC provides indications of specific orientations pursued by the Party in different agricultural and food sub-sectors</p>
<p>Key policies in the NDC supporting priorities:</p> <p>Agriculture and food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>LULUCF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Law N ° 26,331 on Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests Forest Watershed Plans and Plans, Integrales Comunitarios (PIC), National Forest Management Plan with Integrated Livestock (MBGI) 	<p>▲ ▲</p> <p>High: NDC lists sectoral policies related to either agriculture and food and LULUCF which are directly linked to actions/orientations</p>

Criteria		NDC Assessment
<p>Dedicated financial resources associated with policies or action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Law No. 27,520 on Minimum Budgets for Adaptation and Mitigation to Global Climate Change (Climate Change Law) is mentioned but no further details on financing are provided National Law N° 26,331 on Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests is mentioned but no further details on financing are provided Information on financing needs for agriculture and forestry is provided in Table 43 		<p>▲</p> <p>Medium: NDC provides a general indication on existing or planned public funding to finance mitigation policies and actions in either agriculture and food or LULUCF</p>
<p>Spatial information for mitigation provided in the NDC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information related to mitigation One of the key adaptation measures is the planification of a territorial planning for the use of land in a sustainable way; this is also mentioned in National Law N° 27.520 on Minimum Budgets for Adaptation and Mitigation to Global Climate Change Aim to strengthen national scientific technological systems by 2030 to generate improvements in the mapping of climate vulnerabilities and risks Argentina's NDC includes targets for mapping the areas most vulnerable to desertification due to climatic factors in future scenarios, as well as maps of main vulnerabilities and threats of the Argentine Republic in the face of the adverse effects of climate change Territorial planning is mentioned throughout the NDC, with crop rotation, conservation of productive lands and territorial planning noted as three priority axes; the NDC notes that all levels of sub-national agencies will have instruments for territorial and environmental planning, which prioritise the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and in particular, the efficient use of the soil 		<p>▲ ▲</p> <p>High: NDC includes a map that has the potential to guide land-use planning, if combined with other data layers or if underpinned by a policy commitment. E.g. Map of biological corridors</p>
<p>Technology details provided in the NDC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NDC references incentives and the development of new technologies towards innovative agricultural intensification and sustainable food systems; it has a strong focus on new technologies to increase production and yields and diversify production systems and practices without significant expansion of the effective land area cultivated Information on technology transfer needs for agriculture and forestry is provided in Table 43, including the need for the integration of the conservation of the environmental services of native forests with socio-economic development, through articulation of usage schemes and forest fire prevention, the development of sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems, the development of instruments for the prevention and transfer of climate risk and emergency care in the agricultural production and measures that promote research, development and capacity building for adaptation to change climate in the agricultural sector While technological needs are often discussed in the NDC, the information remains at a generic level and no specific focus on a subsector of technologies is provided 		<p>▲</p> <p>Medium: NDC provides a general indication of technological development needs or plans related to agriculture, food or LULUCF</p>
What specific policy measures are included in the NDCs regarding critical food and land transitions?		
Critical transition	Details	NDC Assessment
Healthy diets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030 the Argentine Republic will achieve inclusive, supportive, stable, federal, sovereign and dynamic social and economic development The main challenges to be addressed include the significant reduction of multidimensional and extreme poverty, the eradication of hunger and all forms of malnutrition, the increase of the resilience of people and social groups in vulnerable situations against to the adverse effects of climate change, etc 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC provides inexplicit or unclear information on the critical transition (topic is mentioned, but not as a policy action)</p>
Productive and regenerative agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector measures include sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to the achievement of food security and reduces the vulnerability of agricultural production and the resilience of agroecosystems. Carry out a sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to the achievement of food security in the face of the impacts of climate change 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC lists essential actions, including specific commitments, strategies, or funding, related to the critical transition</p>

What specific policy measures are included in the NDCs regarding critical food and land transitions?		
Critical transition	Details	NDC Assessment
Protecting and restoring nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated section on biodiversity and ecosystems, local biodiversity of the country, promotion of biodiverse cities, measures to strengthen the adaptive management of natural resources with an ecosystem approach to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems The combination of programmed public policy measures and actions will result in a network of companies that will respect the human right to a healthy environment and the sustainable use and conservation of ecosystems, paying special attention to the close and sensitive relationship of these ecosystems with indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, and rural and peasant populations. market mechanisms must guarantee full respect for national and provincial legislation, as well as be in harmony with the approaches and safeguards corresponding to REDD + By 2030, ecosystem protection policies (forests, wetlands, oceans, among others) will have been strengthened. In forestry, deforestation will have been drastically reduced and cultivated forests will have been boosted The implementation of Law No. 26,331 on Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests will be strengthened, the deforestation rate will be substantially reduced, and planning projects on a landscape scale will be increased through Forest Watershed Plans and Plans. Integrales Comunitarios (PIC), the National Forest Management Plan with Integrated Livestock (MBGI) will be implemented IBA 3 also included the REDD + Technical Annex 46, which describes the results achieved by the Argentine Republic in reducing emissions from deforestation for the 2014-2016 period 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC lists essential actions, including specific commitments, strategies, or funding, related to the critical transition</p>
A healthy and productive ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDC emphasises measures to address climate change and the oceans. Develop sustainable and climate-resilient river and maritime transport infrastructure. Ecosystem protection policies (forests, wetlands, oceans, among others) will have been enhanced Regarding cooperation and marine scientific research activities, the Argentine Republic will generate valuable information to address climate change and the oceans. The work and scientific conclusions will serve as the basis for the planning and implementation of public policies that can address the particularities of the impacts of climate change on Argentine maritime spaces and coastal areas Mitigation goals for risk prevention and reduction in fishing production areas. By 2030, the fishing activity will be strengthened in a sustainable way, contributing to food security 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC lists essential actions, including specific commitments, strategies, or funding, related to the critical transition</p>
Diversifying protein supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC does not mention any detail on the critical transition</p>
Reducing food loss and waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management, new infrastructure for the integral management of solid waste is carried out properly, within a framework of innovative practices using the circular economy as one of the available tools (food waste is included in solid waste) From the analysis of the composition of the municipal solid waste entered into the sanitary landfills, the content of potentially compostable materials with percentages greater than 40% By 2030, and with the aim of guaranteeing the minimisation of waste generation, improvements in sustainable consumption and production will be adopted, the circular economy will be promoted as one of the available tools, among others, to achieve sustainable development 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC provides inexplicit or unclear information on the critical transition (topic is mentioned, but not as a policy action)</p>
Local loops and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, and with the aim of guaranteeing the minimisation of waste generation, improvements in sustainable consumption and production will be adopted, the circular economy will be promoted as one of the available tools, among others, to achieve sustainable development Public policy instruments will be put into operation that generate incentives for innovative agricultural intensification, promoting the implementation of new technologies and practices, will be promoted to consolidate a resilient and sustainable food system 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC lists essential actions, including specific commitments, strategies, or funding, related to the critical transition</p>
Digital revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More effective tools for monitoring and planning will be adopted, and sustainable forest use will be promoted by adding greater competitiveness in timber and non-timber value chains; the strengthening of the National System for Early Warning and Emergency Monitoring (SINAME) will increase the probability and effectiveness of decision-making mechanisms for risk management Livestock and agriculture will have increased their yields due to the use of new technologies based on the knowledge economy, the diversification of production systems and practices, increasing production without significant expansion of the effective area of cultivated land; table 43 under technology transfer for agriculture and forestry. Financing and technology transfer for climate change mitigation and adaptation measures 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC lists essential actions, including specific commitments, strategies, or funding, related to the critical transition</p>

Critical transition	Details	NDC Assessment
Stronger rural livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Argentine Republic will consider the economic and social consequences thereof, in such a way as to guarantee a just transition; by 2030, the environmental dimension will be incorporated into collective bargaining, regulations and compliance with worker protection protocols and various employment programmes, promoting the creation of new sustainable jobs; it will be guaranteed that workers have better access to resources (credits, technologies, adequate supplies and training, among others), which will allow them to adapt their activities to climate change Strengthen the design and maintenance of sustainable and climate-resilient transport infrastructure, including railways, highways (including bridges and tunnels), rural roads, ports and airports Addresses climate impacts in rural communities, e.g. flooding 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC lists essential actions, including specific commitments, strategies, or funding, related to the critical transition</p>
Gender and demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and inequality gaps are mainstreamed throughout the NDC, including in plans to develop gender-informed policies The development of gender and diversity mainstreaming processes can integrate mitigation and adaptation aspects, at least for sectors and / or measures with clear co-benefits, generating, among others: opportunities to improve women's income and LGBTI + in productive activities -including in the energy and agricultural sector-, improving access, inclusion and participation in decision-making -including various aspects of adaptation, such as public services, health, livelihoods, etc Ties were strengthened with the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, in order to define lines of joint work; and contacts were initiated with technical teams from other countries that allowed the sharing of strategies, methods and instruments for the incorporation of the gender perspective; these actions also made it possible to establish potential work commitments at the regional level to advance on gender issues and climate policies 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC lists essential actions, including specific commitments, strategies, or funding, related to the critical transition</p>

What specific institutional arrangements for climate have countries put in place?

Dedicated body in place:

- National Cabinet of Climate Change (GNCC) as a national governance body for coordinated and consensual design of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies
- National Information System on Climate Change, as a tool for central transparency and promotion of information

Consultation processes:

- The NDC states that articulation and participation were central in the process of its preparation.
- Result of the joint work of 15 working groups of the national public administration, roundtables of federal articulation and working meetings with different sectors of society, with the coordination of the National Cabinet of Climate Change (GNCC)

SUMMARY AND KEY OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE NDCs AND NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Summary of the NDC analysis:

- The NDC rates "high" across many criteria, as it provides specific indications of actions and orientations in the food and land sector, that could allow national and subnational actors to identify any implementation gaps and inform the subsequent NDC development process. The implementation of the priority axes can also provide the basis of stocktaking in future NDCs.
- While the NDC provides information on planned orientations in the AFOLU sector across both mitigation and adaptation, in particular in the LULUCF sector, information is still broadly lacking on specific means of implementation, indicating how and when the foreseen actions will be put in place and subsequently evaluated.
- Specific national policies to support stated priorities are described for the LULUCF sector, with an indication of the role of Law N ° 26,331 on Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests in decreasing the annual percentage of loss of native forest. In the agriculture sector, while the NDC emphasises the development of public policy instruments to generate incentives for innovative agricultural intensification, new technologies and practices, it does not explicit these instruments and associated policies.
- With regards to funding, the NDC references the Laws on "Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests" and "Minimum Budgets for Adaptation and Mitigation to Global Climate Change (Climate Change Law)" but provides no further information on the type or duration of public investments to be mobilised, nor the mechanisms by which minimum budgetary funds are used to achieve specific orientations. Financing needs for different actions in the AFOLU sector are outlined in Table 43. This will enable national actors and future NDCs to track progress against needs.
- The need for and the use of spatial information is described in the NDC, but it is limited to adaptation. This includes potentially actionable maps for adaptation. The NDC notes that the Climate Change Law No. 27,520 strengthens national climate policy and subnational territorial planning.
- The need for technological innovation is mentioned, with few specific details on the means of development (institutionally or financially) of these innovations. No specific focus on a subsector of technologies is provided.
- The NDC addresses the implementation of key transitions well. It covers all the transitions except for the diversification of protein supply, with essential actions associated to seven of them. The NDC covers many cross-cutting issues and includes specific targets, policies, funding or ministries associated with the sector. In particular, it includes specific targets for reducing deforestation and reducing emissions from deforestation. It also discusses the strengthening of the implementation of Law No. 26,331 on Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests

REFERENCES

- Source: ClimateWatch, accessed 30 August 2021. <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/compare-all-targets?>
- Source: UNFCCC, Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data, accessed 30 August 2021. https://di.unfccc.int/detailed_data_by_party
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